

# The Daily News

VOL VII.—NO. 977.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1862.

186 P. ANNUM.

## THE BULLETIN.

BY EDWARD M. BRITTON.

OFFICE: NO. 16 TRYON STREET, Charlotte, N. C.

FOR PAPER: BULLETIN will be published at 10 o'clock, A. M., every day, except on Sundays and public holidays. It will be published on Thursday and Saturday mornings, and on Sunday mornings, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### WAR NEWS.

#### A TERRIBLE BATTLE.

#### THE ENEMY PRESSED.

#### REDOITS CAPTURED.

#### ORDNANCE STORES SEIZED.

#### Jackson Ousting the Enemy.

#### THE YANKEES ROUTED.

#### THE STORY IS OURS.

#### 3,700 YANKEES CAPTURED.

#### [Render to God the Glory.]

Telegraphed expressly for the Bulletin.

RICHMOND, June 28.

The result yesterday may thus be summed up:—The enemy drove the enemy six miles; beat them twice in fight; captured eight or ten batteries; some thirty pieces of artillery; many stores; much clothing, many prisoners and small arms.

Jackson is reported to be doing great damage to the enemy, for, being completely in their rear, he has cut off all communication with the Pamunkey, captured five hundred prisoners and many stores.

The *Enterprise* says the action became general in the vicinity of Coal Harbour, about 5 miles distant. In the afternoon it was estimated that seventy five thousand Confederate troops were engaged with an equal if not superior force of the enemy.

From the best and most reliable information we can obtain, the field was undecided. The action will be resumed this morning. The field battle is about twelve miles below Richmond.

The *IV* says the enemy fell back for the most part in order and succeeded in getting out of their army as well as the greater part of their dead and wounded. To-day will probably finish the great and decisive battle.

The *IV* says, at 12 o'clock last night, we were informed that we have driven the Yankees from all their strong positions, and many prisoners, and great many cannon, &c.

McClellan is now represented as being almost completely hemmed in; his telegraph wires have all been cut and the railroad is disabled torn up before this. In answer to an inquiry if there was not a way of McClellan's getting to his gunboats, our informant replied, none under heaven that he could see, except with his balloon. In short, the fight yesterday was a glorious victory.

#### Report from Gen. Lee.

Telegraphed expressly for the Bulletin.

RICHMOND, June 28.

Headquarters, 27th June.

To His Excellency, PRESIDENT DAVID: MR. PRESIDENT:—Profoundly grateful to Almighty God for the signal victory granted us, it is my pleasant task to announce to you the success achieved by this army today. The enemy was this morning driven from his strong position behind Beaver Creek, pursued to that behind the Pamunkey, and finally, after a severe contest of five hours, entirely repulsed and the field. Night put an end to the contest. I grieve to state that our loss in officers and men is great. We slept on the field and shall renew the contest in the morning.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, (Sd) ROBERT E. LEE, Gen'l.

#### Letter from Richmond.

Telegraphed expressly for the Bulletin.

RICHMOND, June 28.

No reports have been received from the field to-day, except mere reports all indicating that the Confederates are following up their success. About two thousand and (2) prisoners were taken last night, including Brigadier General Reynolds, and at least a hundred Commissioned officers. It has been necessary to largely increase the number of prisoners taken in the morning, including two other Yankee Generals have been captured.

#### SECOND DISPATCH.

RICHMOND, June 28.

The number of prisoners taken is about six hundred, including Gen'l.

## REYNOLDS, SAUNDERS AND RANKIN, AND A LARGE NUMBER OF FIELD OFFICERS.

The constant arrival of prisoners produces lively excitement about the streets. All reports from the field confirm a thorough discomfiture of the Yankee army, and many expect that McClellan will capitulate. Several batteries were taken to-day. We have lost no General officer, but Gen'l Elzey has been wounded. It is feared, mortally. The Gallant Major Wheat of Louisiana Tigers was killed.

#### Latest from Richmond.

Telegraphed expressly for the Bulletin.

RICHMOND, June 29.

The latest reports from the lines represent that there has been no fighting to-day, up to 11 o'clock. Our army was then in line of battle and was expected it would soon advance upon the enemy.

The anxiety to hear from the battle field is intense though every body is confident of a decisive victory.

The citizens are rightly excluded from the lines, and reliable information of the progress of events is difficult to be obtained.

#### SECOND DISPATCH.

RICHMOND, June 29.

Only a few brigades of the attacking column of the Confederate army were engaged this morning.

Magruder's and Hager's divisions were still held in reserve on the west side of the Chickahominy, where it is understood McClellan was yesterday marching a large body of troops.

A renewal of the contest was expected this morning.

Two regiments of Gen. Magruder's division—the 7th and 8th Georgia—suffered severely yesterday in attempting to take a battery near Seven Pines, defended by at least two brigades of Yankees. Col. Lamar, of the 8th, was wounded and taken prisoner, and Lieut. Col. White, of the 7th, was wounded in the neck. The casualties of the two regiments are about 200.

There seems to be no doubt that McClellan's communication with his sources of supplies is effectually cut off.

#### THIRD DISPATCH.

RICHMOND, June 29.

The remnant of McClellan's army is now on this side of the Chickahominy and the bridges have been destroyed to prevent pursuit from the Confederates on the north.

It is reported here that McClellan is retreating towards James river, where his troops may embark in transports under the protection of his gunboats.

The latest reports from the lines give the above information and state that our army is pursuing the enemy and hope to capture many of them before night.

#### Later from the West.

Telegraphed expressly for the Bulletin.

MONROE, June 28.

A special dispatch to the *Tribune*, dated Grenada, June 27, says a courier from Gen. Villepique's camp, who arrived to-night, reports that Jackson's Cavalry made a dash yesterday on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, burning the bridge eleven miles from Memphis, captured seventeen cars laden with Commissary and Quartermaster stores and over forty officers connected with these departments.

#### Important from Europe.

Telegraphed expressly for the Bulletin.

RICHMOND, June 28.

The *N. Y. Herald*, of the 25th, says intelligence from Europe by the *Arabia* foretells the intention of Emperor Napoleon, in co-operation with England, to interpose armed intervention in the American war and enforce peace on the basis of the separation between the North and South. The *Herald* says the United States will know how to do with these powers should they attempt interference in our domestic concerns, and calls upon Congress to pronounce against it as a nefarious scheme of European powers to break up the Republic of America.

In the House of Lords on the 13th, Earl Carnarvon called attention to Butler's Proclamation relative to the ladies of New Orleans. He condemned it in severe terms as without precedence in the annals of war.

Earl Russell said there was no defence for the Proclamation, and he sincerely hoped the American Government would disavow, with feeling of deepest indignation.—Cheers. It was a Proclamation to which he did not scruple to attach the epithet of infamous—cheers. An Englishman must blush to think such an act has been committed by a man belonging to the Anglo-Saxon Race.

#### BUTLER IN ANOTHER CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS AT NEW ORLEANS.

Augusta, June 27.

General B. F. Butler has had a sharp correspondence with the British, French and Greek Consuls relative to some sugar seized belonging to subjects of those countries, and to the oath required of aliens. His language was courteous and polite.

## RUMORS OF THE ENEMY MINISTERS FOLLOWING OUTLINED LYONS TO RUOPE.

Augusta, June 27.

Colonel Stone, late of the Memphis Appeal, says that Cincinnati papers of the 14th, contain a Washington dispatch, stating that Count Morny had ordered a party to sail for the next steamer to that carrying out Lord Lyons. The report excited much sensation in Lyons.

#### RETOUR OF THE ENEMY AT GRAND BULLY—THE FIRE UPON VICKSBURG RENEWED.

Augusta, June 27.

The Jackson Mississippi of the 23rd says that Porter's Monitor has been captured at Grand Gulf by the batteries. The enemy spent a week at Vicksburg Saturday for one hour. No injury is reported.

#### The Blockaders Blockaded.

Augusta, June 27.

A special dispatch to the Savannah Republican of this morning, dated "Baldwin, Fla., 26th," says that information considered reliable, has been received here that British ships are now blockading the port of St. Augustine, and are cutting off all supplies bound for the Yankees. A Lincoln transport attempting to enter the port was captured, and is now held as a prize. At least accounts the Lincoln troops at St. Augustine were in a starving condition, and was preparing to march across the country to St. Johns.

It is also reported here that British vessels of war are blockading the mouth of the St. Johns river.

The Republican says that the above dispatch comes from a seemingly reliable source, but does not vouch for its correctness.

The Republican also learns that the steamer *Cecile* struck a rock off Abaco Sunday last and sunk in a short time. All her crew were saved, but her valuable cargo is lost.

#### A Tenn. & Ohio Railroad.

Augusta, June 27.

The passenger train, on and after Thursday, the 5th inst., will leave the head of the Road at 5:45 a. m. Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, and connect at Charlotte with the 9:00 clock train to Columbia. Passengers leaving Statesville in the morning will reach Columbia in the afternoon. T. J. SUMNER, Engineer.

#### Charlotte & S. C. Rail Road.

Augusta, June 27.

Stockholders desiring their stock dividend will leave their certificates with me. The coupons due upon the Bonds of this Company on the 1st of July will be paid on presentation to the undersigned. A. H. MARTIN, Agent.

#### TANNERS OIL, SADDLES AND HARNESS.

12 Barrels Tanners Oil.

12 Ladies Saddles.

20 Men Saddles.

90 Riding Brides.

200 Pair Wagon Hammes.

150 Pair Truss Chains.

15 sets of Buggy Harness.

S. M. HOWELL.

#### WANTED! A BATTALION OF INDEPENDENT SKIRMISHERS.

Permission has been granted Capt. W. M. LEE DAVIDSON to raise the above corps. General Davidson desires such an organization attached to his Brigade.

Three Companies of the above description are more effective than one whole regiment of regulars. It is the same mode of warfare that was carried on in the revolution. Let us harass and annoy the enemy in the rear. One more appeal is made to this call. Especially of our own dear country let it be said—"Many have done well, but now excellent them all." Organize immediately, elect your own officers, arm with shot guns and to the field. April 19, 1862.

#### Catch the Deserter.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WILL be given for the apprehension and delivery of David Reid, who deserted Company E, 3rd Regiment, North Carolina Troops, at Camp Mangum, near Raleigh, N. C., 12th January, 1862. Said Reid is supposed to be thirty-seven years of age, five feet eleven inches high, sandy hair, blue eyes, red complexion and down look, nothing resembling indicated in his appearance. Said Reid's residence is Caldwell county, N. C., where he is supposed to be lurking. Bring him in and receive the money.

JOHN F. HILL, Captain.

For W. O. HARRISON, of S. Hamilton, N. C., March 7th, 1862. March 22nd 62-bf

#### FOUND A SMALL AMOUNT OF MONEY. Requite at the Express Office.

May 16, 1862—4

#### The North Carolina WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, CATAWBA COUNTY.

36 MILES WEST OF SALISBURY.

Near the W. N. C. Rail Road.

ARROW OPEN FOR VISITORS, OFFERING a safe, healthy and pleasant retreat near the mountains of North Carolina to families who cannot be accompanied by gentlemen.

Federal visitors can be accommodated with cottages, or rooms in the Hotel. A daily mail to the Springs and Backs at the service of visitors. The Hotel, situated in the Springs in former years, and the reputation of the manager as a doctor, insure satisfaction to visitors.

May 16, 1862—4

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#### MECKLENBURG IRON WORKS.

HENRY ALEXANDER.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THIS undertaking is to inform the citizens of Mecklenburg County, and the public generally, that they have

#### COMMENCED BUSINESS.

at the above

#### ESTABLISHMENT.

Trade Street.

Adjoining the North Carolina Rail Road, and opposite to the W. N. C. Rail Road.

They are now prepared to furnish all kinds of Machinery.

At short notice, and on reasonable terms.

STEAM ENGINES

FROM 5 TO 20 HORSE POWER.

Horse Shoes.

BLACKSMITHS WORK

OF ALL KINDS.

#### REPAIRS.

In their shop, and at their foundry.

Cast Regularly twice a Week, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

They are prepared to furnish all kinds of CASTINGS IN IRON, BRASS, &c.

According to order.

SAW AND GRIST MILL GRABING, GIN WHEELS.

SAW DUST BURNERS.

ANTI-FRICTION PLATES AND BALLS FOR COCKTON PRESSSES.

CAST IRON RAILING.

For Garden Railings, Draining Houses, Fencing Railings, Porticoes, Cemetery Lots, &c.

For carrying on the business in all its branches, have been SELECTED WITH GREAT CARE, and are provided with all the

#### IMPROVEMENTS.

Required to do their work in a

#### FIRST RATE MANNER.

Agents for Dr. E. C. Elliott, for Winter's Patent Mangle Saw Mill, which has the advantage, along with many others, of doing at least twice as much work as the ordinary mill. Any mill in use—It can be run by Steam, Water or Horse Power. The Mangle saws are made at the Shop of N. B. Old Iron, Brass, Copper, &c. bought of

## Charlotte & S. C. Rail Road Co.

Augusta, June 27.

A PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Columbia at 10 o'clock, A. M., for Charlotte, and arrive at Charlotte at 4 o'clock, P. M.

T. J. SUMNER, Agent and Superintendent.

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#### Charlotte & S. C. R. R.

## Anti-Dysentery and Anti-Dyspepsia BITTERS.

PREPARED BY H. KOOPMAN.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THIS Bitters is a most powerful and effective remedy for all cases of Dysentery, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases of



# THE BULLETIN

BY EDWARD H. BRISTOL

TERMS FOR PAPER

DAILY BULLETIN, (per annum)

TRIM-SEMI-BULLETIN, (per annum)

CATAWBA JOURNAL, (per annum)

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING

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## THE YANKEES AT LITTLE RIVER

From the Wilmington Journal.

We learn that on Thursday morning a Federal steamer ran up to the bar at Little River Inlet, and sent in six boats loaded with men, and piloted by a number of negroes who had made their way to the steamer on Sunday or Monday, having stolen for that purpose a fishing boat belonging to Mr. G. Berry. Among the negroes was one named Tony, belonging to Mr. John Charles, at Shallotte, fully acquainted with the coast, and a good pilot for all our little inlets.

The Yankee boats contained about one hundred men, piloted by Tony & Co., came up to the landing known as the shipyard, where most of the shipping business of the place is done, where they set fire to the schooner Ellen Randall and several others, and also to two warehouses belonging to T. W. Gore, and one warehouse belonging to James Easters. Among other things the warehouses contained about sixty bales of cotton, and about thirty barrels of turpentine, intended for the schooner Ellen Randall, the vessel and cargo being owned by Messrs. Kidder & Martin. There was also an hundred bushels of salt stored. In fact everything at the landing was burned.

The residence of Mr. J. R. Byrne was also burned, having caught from the warehouse. Mr. Byrne lost everything, he and his wife escaping with only the clothes they had on. They cut off his calf's head and carried off the body—shot a hog and left it killed a sow and carried her off, leaving eight little ones to mourn.

After performing these feats they went to Captain Randall's house, took a compass, seine, twine, fish hooks, and a number of other small articles, and wanted money. The negro woman in charge of the house told them there was none.

One man whom she took to be the Captain, said he would not hurt her nor anything she had. He did not want negro women or old negroes. He wanted young men. Only two went with them. One belonging to Kidder & Martin, and one to S. Frink, Sr. The negroes who had left on Sunday were in company, trying to induce others to go, but to the credit of the negroes of that neighborhood, they refused to go.

The Yankees told the woman they would return, but appoint no time for doing so. No doubt the blockaders were told by the negroes who escaped to them on Sunday that the Ellen Randall was loading and was expected that she would be loaded and ready for sea by the middle of the week. They perhaps thought to look right on to her—take her out to sea and send North as a prize, her cargo being in demand. But they were disappointed. She was not either loaded or ready for sea. So they missed their calculation, and took to burning what they could not carry off. The negroes appear to be as indignant as the whites. Many could have gone off, but did not.

For these particulars we are indebted to the attention of B. N. Ward, Esq., Post Master at Little River, who adds that the boy Tony, is well acquainted with the pilotage of the Cape Fear.

We learn further that "Dick," belonging to Mr. Thos. Nixon, of one of the party which went off on Sunday.

**SCHOONER BURNED.**—On Monday last the schooner Emory, attempting to run the blockade, was cut off by blockaders and captured. Under charge of the Federal vessel she was fired upon from Fort Caswell, set fire to and destroyed. She was from Nassau, laden with salt, coffee, &c.

**NOR GONE NORTH.**—The report from the Charleston papers that the Orville supposed Confederate gun-boat, had been seized and was to be or had been sent to Halifax for some alleged violation of the neutrality laws, appears to have been premature. We have positive information that nothing of the kind had occurred as late as Saturday.

**E. A. LONDER & CO.** advertise for a vessel of 1200 to 18,000 bbls. capacity to load for Newbern, North Carolina.

**THE YANKEES ENTANGLED IN IRELAND.**—To the Editors of the Richmond "Enquirer": A fact has recently come to my knowledge which I think should be published in order that it may reach the eyes of British officials, and through them, the British Government, that the Yankees are recruiting their army by enlistment in Ireland.

Two gentlemen, one of them a Captain in a North Carolina regiment at my own table, informed me of a conversation with a prisoner, an unmistakable Irishman, taken in the affair of the 27th May, with Gen. Branch's division.

The conversation ran as follows: Captain Y—I can see some motive why these Yankees should combine to force us under their yoke, but what possible motive could you have as an Irishman to fight against us?

Prisoner—by Jesus, it wasn't fight any great deal that I did.

Captain Y—But what made you come at all?

Prisoner—Sure, it was in old Ireland that they offered to pay my way, and not two weeks did they keep me in New York till they sent me here.

This needs no corroboration; and if it did, a gentleman, a private in our own Virginia 4th cavalry, whom it is my privilege to know, gave me the same information, derived from another prisoner. This is done by the Government which sent off the British Minister for attempting the same thing in New York.

The British Government, urged on by the sympathy of the people want an excuse which will stand the scrutiny of Christendom. Here it is.

## THE CHAIRMAN OF THE LINCOLN COMMISSION

By Hon. Ben. Wood, of New York.

Hon. Ben. Wood, of New York, who will be remembered as the proprietor of the New York Daily News, and especially for the gallant and fearless position he maintained in defense of the South long after the commencement of hostilities, recently made a speech in the Lincoln House of Representatives in favor of peace, in which he told that junta of fanatics and knaves some startling truths. He denounced the abolitionists as just and unscrupulous enemies, charging them with having "spread the contagion, and inoculated the country with the moral pestilence" which has destroyed the Union, and who are now "building its republic with the bones of their slaughtered countrymen." Still, clinging to the Union, he calls upon the North to make overtures of peace before it is too late and all hope of its reconstruction is gone for ever. We cannot make room for Mr. Wood's speech, which we find republished in some of our Virginia exchanges, nor would we, if we had it to spare, devote so much space to an able argument in favor of what has long since ceased to be a topic of discussion among the political or moral possibilities. We fully appreciate the patriotism of the speaker, and admire and honor him for his honest and manly sentiments, while we are surprised that he should continue to entertain even the remotest hope of a reconciliation and reunion of the North and South. In this respect the abolitionists are in advance of such true men as the Woods and Vallandighams, who still delude themselves and their compatriots of the North with the idea of "saving the Union."

The abolitionists know that reconstruction is impossible, and hence it is that they discard the idea of reconciliation, and direct their desperate energies to the bloody work of subjugation or annihilation, either of which is more within the range of possible accomplishment. But, as we have remarked, Mr. Wood tells the Northern people some startling truths, which, sooner or later, they will realize in all their terrible reality. From this part of his speech we make a few extracts:

"Sir, I love to entertain the hope that our Union will be restored upon the foundation laid down by our fathers; and I desire no changes in the plan of that glorious superstructure. But I am not so unnatural a worshipper of the Union as to seek its salvation with the destruction of those for whose welfare it was conceived; to build it up on the dead bodies of my countrymen, when other means are at hand for its reconstruction. I would purchase its redemption otherwise than by anarchy and ruin. I would not fling away the substance to perpetuate the name. Every drop of blood that is shed in this struggle will weaken the keystone of the fabric whose sake the blood is pretended to be shed. One word of reconciliation at this crisis will do more to save the country than all the achievements past and to come, of your victorious soldiery."

Why should not that word go forth, even now, in the hour of the triumph of the Federal arms? If there has ever been a period in the history of Republics when prolonged civil strife has failed to curtail the liberty of the masses, I have not read that history aright. Already, with one year's bitter experience, we have beheld some of the dearest privileges of American citizenship wrested from our grasp. And how long, at the same rate, before, upon the convenient plan of necessity, we shall be stripped of other rights, which, heretofore, have made us what ourselves prize? How long will personal liberty now depends on the nod of an official? How long, while free-born American citizens can be left to languish in Bastilles, beyond the reach of the constituted tribunals of the land and at the mercy of the Executive for their liberation? How long, while the press, the guardian of liberty, the friend of the masses, is shackled, gagged, cowed down to sullen silence, or, worse yet, become the minion of a party? How long, while voters are arrested at the polls by military process, and legislators are hurried off to prison before they can assume their sacred functions? How long, while the partisans of the Immortal Abolition party are coming money out of the blood of their countrymen, parading their showy patriotism, and shouting "Union," with their arms up to the elbows in the public Treasury? How long, sir, will the people of the North, that brave and enduring, robbed and cheated by an ever-craving horde of political flywheels—how long will they have a choice between freedom and anarchy, between a republic and a despotism? Alas! we still cling to the name of a republic, but have we the reality?

It is entirely at the option of one man, or of a council of men, whether the citizen shall breathe in freedom the free air of Heaven, at the "open season" of the Executive, the gloomy portals of the Bastilles Lafayette and Warren will gaze to receive him. And this is the republic I was taught to love!

Sir, it is only a sign, and forerunner of what must inevitably be, should the South be crushed into the Union. You may bring the South to terms with your bayonets, but when you have done so, you will have a bond of air; a covenant to enforce which will necessitate this Government to assume the functions of a military despotism.

After a true, elegant and touching appeal for peace, which if it did not carry with it re-union with Northern fanatics, vandalism, barbarism, cupidity, treachery, bad faith and blood-thirstiness, would meet a response in every Southern heart. Mr. Wood proceeds:

"Sir, I have spoken freely, studying only to make my words an index to my thought. My opinions have brought upon me the censure, often most discourteously expressed, of many who differ with me; but for that I care but little. I am content to bide the hour that shall set me right before my countrymen. As I have believed the prosecution of this war to be a widening of the gulf that separates the two sections, I have earnestly opposed it. I have always looked upon the subjugation of the South as a project whose fulfillment would strike a heavy, perhaps a fatal, blow to true republicanism."

Self government is the god of my political idolatry, and the Union is but a temple in which I have worshipped it. Should that temple be destroyed, I would not forsake the creed, nor would the mighty principle be buried in the ruins. I love and would preserve the temple, but beneath its roof are gathered the treasures of holy past associations; upon its hallowed walls are inscribed the names of patriots, from the North and from the South, whose blood has been its cement. But rather would I have the glorious fabric crumble to the dust, than to see the spirit of despotism enshrined within its sacred precincts.

I have seen already the silent but lengthening shadow of absolutism creeping into the spot. And when the Executive hand, for the first time in our history, was interposed between the citizen and his rights the germ was planted of a danger mightier than rebellion in its most gigantic phase, for I believe encroachments by an Executive to be in itself rebellion against the only sovereignty I acknowledged—the sovereignty of the people. I believe each step towards absolutism to be more fatal to the welfare of the republic than any possible act within the power of the citizens to conceive and execute. I will resist every grasp that may be made upon an attribute of sovereignty not heretofore acknowledged to the chief Magistracy; for reason and instinct, no less than the fearful examples that history has furnished from the ashes of republics, teach me that the first step, unchecked will not be the last, but only the precursor of those giant strides by which, over the necks of betrayed freedom, ambitious men have mounted to a throne.

We want a Union, sir, of sovereigns; not of subjects; and that our government shall extend over a vast area to me is of less moment than that it should be purely strictly, and unequivocally republican, at all times and under all conditions.

Sir, I have done. I have only to reiterate my hope and entreaty that this Congress, which has in sacred charge the welfare of our country, will adopt some measure which may bring about a cessation of hostilities with a view to negotiation. That done, I am firm in my belief that hostilities will not be resumed.

It appears that the abolitionists have determined, since the delivery of the speech above quoted from, to crush its author and put an effectual stop to any further utterance of his sentiments. We find in the proceedings of the Federal House of Representatives, June 11th, the following resolutions offered by Mr. Bingham, of Ohio.

Whereas, Information has been received by the Government that Hon. Benjamin Wood, representative in Congress from the State of New York, and a member of this House, has been engaged in communicating, or attempting to communicate, important intelligence to the Confederate rebels in arms against the Government of the United States: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the alleged conduct of said Benjamin Wood in the premises, and to that end the said Committee be authorized to send for papers and papers, and to examine witnesses upon oath or affirmation.

**ATTENTION, CHARLOTTE GUARDS.** Meet at the Court House this day at 5 o'clock, for monthly drill.

**JNO. WILKS, Capt.** Company meeting at night at the Town Hall.

**Save Your Ashes.** THE Charlotte Chemical & M. Co. will pay 125 cents per bushel for good clean

## ASHES.

All persons having any to sell, will please give notice at the Drug Store of E. Nye Hutchinson & Co.

**CHARLOTTE C. & M. Co.** Feb 28-41

**Family Flour for Sale.** The Charlotte Flouring Mill can be had at a family, Superfine and fine FLOUR, SEAL, MEAL, and CRIST.

**Wheat and Corn Wanted.** THE planting community will be glad to hear that their Wheat and Corn for sale may match the price of the market. Call at the Mill for more particulars.

**Removal.** THE subscriber here to inform the public that he has removed his Shop to No. 4 GREEN ST. where he is prepared with a full stock of GOODS FOR MEN'S WEAR.

**CATAWBA JOURNAL.** THE BULLETIN is published daily in the town of Charlotte, at \$5 per annum, invariably in advance.

**Wanted.** Several hundred bushels of SALT, at a low price. For sale at

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## KAHNWEILER & BROS.

All sizes at  
June 17, 1862-41

**DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c.** At the Store opposite the Presbyterian Church, where they will be pleased to attend to the wants of all those who may desire to make purchases, as they are offering a large and select stock of country-made and imported goods of superior quality.

**WANTED.** Thirty laborers to chop wood. Address High Shoals Iron Company, Lincolnton, N. C.

**VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.** On the 8th day of July, (being Tuesday of Union Court,) I will sell at public auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Monroe, Union County, N. C. (if not sold privately before), as Trustee for my brother, James Richards, who has joined the service, all that valuable property lying in the Town of Monroe known as the "Hedge Road," also the house-hold and kitchen furniture, &c.

**WANTED.** Twenty hands can find immediate employment by applying at the Envelope Manufactory.

**Important Notice.** TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF THE SOUTH. I have a Receipt to make a Liquid to mix with any kind of Oil (except pure lard), which is equal to Spum Oil for Machinery. This Liquid can be made at a cost of five dollars per barrel of 36 gallons. It can be made in 30 minutes and is ready for use in 4 hours. This Oil will not create any smoke, but will burn as pure as the best created by other Oil. It is better than Spum Oil for Machinery of quick motion. It is the very article for Cotton and Paper Mills. Any one that wants the receipt can address me at this place and I will give any information concerning it, free of charge.

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## MILLINERY

**ESTABLISHMENT.** A new and suitable building can be obtained for the purpose, of which notice will be given.

**DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c.** At the Store opposite the Presbyterian Church, where they will be pleased to attend to the wants of all those who may desire to make purchases, as they are offering a large and select stock of country-made and imported goods of superior quality.

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## DAVENPORT FEMALE

This Institution is situated at Davenport, Iowa, under the patronage of the State of Iowa. Next annual term opens September 1st. Tuition from \$15 to \$45 per annum. Board per week. Washing and laundry extra. Uniforms not required at present, but to be made half in advance, the balance in December. An additional charge of 10 cents in cases where payment is delayed. Terms large, fine and comfortably furnished. No student will be accepted unless recommended by the President. For particulars address the President.

**Commission Merchants.** At their Old Stand, Trade Street, Stock of Family Groceries. All orders for Flour, Corn, Bacon, promptly and carefully filled. Factories supplied with Cotton, mission of 50 cents per bale.

**L. T. LEVIN.** Commission Merchant. Sells all kinds of country produce. COLUMBIA, S. C. March 14, 1862

**J. G. WILKINSON & CO.** Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY